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AMERICAN KIRKLAND PLACER

(Mentioned in letters from Linton)

Whiteley as engineer for McCoy sampled about 1000 acres out of 3000 which Fennell thinks should contain pay gravel. The sampled area had a depth of 3' near the edges increasing to 16' in the channel. Fennell thinks (or guesses) that the sampled area represents some 3 million yards. Whiteley's average value was 28¢ per yard and the average of Dr. Carl's sampling was 21¢. In my opinion this is not commercial as located.

Whiteley took over 100 samples and used Ainley bowls for washing.

Fennell thinks that probably 100,000 yards in this deposit would average 50¢ or better and thus might be washed with a small portable plant.

This deposit belongs or is under lease to Dr. Carl and not to the American Kirkland but it is none the less involved in the present litigation which must be settled before any clear title could be obtained.

American Kirkland,

Gold Prince Placer

Sampled by Hugo Carl.

Number 2 Placer

Area *Sub to report 100,000 cu yds.*

hole	depth feet	\$ per cubic yard	concentrate
1	5	\$.07	--
2	8	.06	--
3	4	.21	--
4	15	.32	48
5	11	.28	53
6	14	.29	48
7	18	.22	62
8	16	.24	60
9	15	.28	52
10	9	.38	54
11	7	1.14	68
12	4	.76	55
13	3	.54	48
14	7	.11	--
15	15	.41	52
16	8	.56	53
17	9	.42	48
18	10	.64	52
19	14	.42	44
20	12	.32	48
21	4 boulder	2.17	68
22	6	.27	92
23	10	.87	64
24	2	3.64	78
25	2	5.42	72
26	6	.64	54
27	7	.71	52

NOTE RE AMERICAN KIRKLAND GOLD MINE

4/4/39

According to Mrs. Collier and Phlegar, Atty., the stockholders have now definitely refused to put up any more money for Carl to spend and Carl is presumably out of the picture but a committee of stockholders composed of Adolph Mitchell of Kirkland, Geo. J. ^{Holper} and R. Sandrock are investigating the accounts and the property of the company to determine what should be done. If they decide to abandon the claims these will revert to the owners some of whom are represented by Phlegar and they might then be disposed to consider leasing for a dude ranch.

At present it would be premature for Disbrow to approach them. He can be reached by mail c/o La Posada Inn, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

G.M.C.

American Kirkland Gold Mine

1/28/39

Visited Dec. 1st, 1938 and saw Dr. Hugo Carl and his friend and associate Mr. Hooper.

Their property is located 3 miles by road south from a turn off from the road between Kirkland Junction and Kirkland and it is right on Kirkland Creek which carries a nice stream of water at this point.

Some of the ~~the~~ *patented* claims, ~~all patented~~, belong to the Perkins Estate and are under lease to the American Kirkland Mining Co.

Company have built a very fine camp with nice dwelling houses, office, warehouse, bunk house and boarding house and they have a mill building but no machinery in it.

Noted a head-frame and some mining equipment but apparently no mining is in progress and it appears that all the money has been spent on the surface.

Carl claims that they have a lot of gold ore which will pay handsomely when mill is in operation, also vanadium and some other rare metals.

There is also some placer ground in this vicinity controlled by Carl but am not sure whether or not it is a part of the group leased by the Company.

It is said that this placer was recently sampled by Whiteley (Formerly with C. & A.) and that he obtained an average value of 47¢ per yd. but total yardage was not mentioned and statement may not be reliable.

Some engineers who have looked over the lode mine including Carl Barth seem to think that it has no value which is also Forbach's opinion and they think that the camp might be turned into a dude-ranch with advantage. This might interest _____ who has operated dude ranches in New Mexico. Fennell claims that this is a good mine but doN't think he knows much about it and not much chance that it will ever amount to anything while run by Carl who got money for a time from Los Angeles but now seems to be very short of funds.

Mrs. Collier called today saying that she was one of the Attorneys representing the Perkins estate and that the American Kirkland Co. was in default on their payments and that a mechanic's lien had been filed against the property which they might have to take back and cancel the lease if payment was not made promptly. Told her that I did not believe they would ever make a mine except perhaps on the placer claim but that buildings and equipment should have value if they could arrange to sieze the personal property and not too many other claims or liens had been filed against it, also to be sure to post non-liability notices which should have been done when the lease was made.

G.M.C.

None of the buildings or equipment are located in the Perkins Claims in which Lt Carl appears to have done little or no work to date but these appear to include the placer ground.

REPORT ON

THE AMERICAN KIRKLAND MINES, INCORPORATED

This report is based on a brief preliminary examination.

LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION:

The property is composed of 30 full sized lode claims located four miles south from Kirkland, Arizona, in the Congress Mining District, Yavapai County.

Transportation facilities are very good. There is a fair road to the mine from Kirkland and from Prescott which is the largest town in the vicinity and is 28 miles distant. The present shipping point is Kirkland but a siding could be arranged for making the truck haul $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This would necessitate the construction of a road which should be inexpensive.

WATER AND POWER:

There is sufficient water developed from wells at the mine at a small operation and a present storage capacity of approximately 100,000 gallons. This could probably be increased by more wells or, if necessary, water pumped $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kirkland Creek which is never dry.

The camp is electrified from a 11,000 volt line, with sufficient power for all purposes.

GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS:

In general, as described by bulletins from the Arizona Bureau of Mines, the region is made up of metamorphic and igneous rocks. The oldest formation is the Yavapai schist, consisting of meta-morphosed pre-Cambrian sedimentary and igneous rocks which have been crumpled into generally northeastward-trending belts cut by various intrusives and subjected to complex shearing and faulting. The principle intrusives consist of dikes and stocks of diorite, batholithic masses of granite and with pegmatites, stocks of granodiorite and manzonite-porphry dikes cut the grandiorite and are also probably

Mesozoic, or early Tertiary. The veins are representative of the mesothornal type and probably of Mesozoic or early Tertiary age. They occur in schist, granite, granodiorite or quartz-diorite and sedimentary rocks and appear to be genetically related to the rhyolite-porphyry dikes. In general, they are persistent, and are characterized by rather regular form; localization by fracture, with even to smooth walls; coarse-grained texture; banding due mainly to shearing with replacement; and wallrocks alteration to carbonates, quartz, and rather coarse-grained sericite. Their ore shoots, below the zone of oxidation, contain abundant sulphides, principally pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite. Most of them are silver bearing and may contain more silver than gold by weight. In the primary zone, some of their gold is free but most of it occurs as sub-microscopic intergrowths with the sulphides, particularly the finer-grained galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Their oxidized zone was rich in free gold but generally shallow. Most of the veins have not been of commercial grade below depths of several hundred feet, however the Congress and Octave veins, located about 20 miles south of Kirkland, have been mined to depths of 4000 and 2000 feet, respectively.

The geology at the mine appears to bear out the above mentioned trend. The schistosity strikes from N 20 E and N 20 west, dropping from 35 to 65 degrees in a southerly direction. There seems to be two fracture systems, one trending N and SE and the other at oblique angles. Mineralization seems stronger where the two cross, most of the development work has been done on a strongly sheared brecciated zone, striking N 45 E, dipping steeply to the West, varying from one to five feet in width and cut by numerous rhyolite-porphyry dikes. This appear

to be persistent as opened up in depth and more mineralized when the cross fractures are the strongest. The wall rock is a granite or a granodiorite and shows considerable alteration in places. The dikes in the vicinity of this zone have been largely replaced by quartz. Mineralization probably occurred at several different periods.

DEVELOPMENT WORK AND ORE POSSIBILITIES:

Some 1654 feet of development has been done from three shafts, all located on the above-mentioned brecciated zone. The prospects at No. 2 shaft look the most promising. As seen by the accompanying maps, there are fair values over 10 feet from 15-25 feet in depth in the shaft. The fractures are strong here and an ore shoot might be indicated. Along the drift from No. 2 shaft, the values again pick up a length of 10 feet and at a distance of 105-115 feet, measured from the shaft. Both of these areas would have to be explored to determine their possibilities.

At No. 1 shaft there are numerous showings of vanadian^{um} mineral in the slope and if the results from the tests made show commercial quantities, additional work could be done here to prove up the extent of the deposit.

Nine of the dumps of supposed ore, having an approximate total of tons, were sampled and indicate a value of \$1.00 a ton in gold and silver.

There is considerable placer ground on the Bornite Claim and the three Gold Prince Claims. They have been worked intermittently for many years on a small scale, and considerable test work done over the past three years. The results of this work are not available and as there was insufficient time for additional testing, no estimation of tonnage and grade can be made. Considering the expense of proper testing of this

ground and the uncertainty of its ultimate value, it would probably be advisable to lease it on a royalty basis which could be done with no extra expense.

CONCLUSIONS:

The assays taken have indicated that there is no developed gold or silver ore of commercial value on the dumps, none blocked out underground, and immediate operation with the object of obtaining the ore from the property would not be justifiable. There is the possibility of custom milling or milling the placers deposits, but this has not been investigated thoroughly enough to draw definite conclusions.

As far as the future possibilities are concerned, I believe any prediction would be based on insufficient data, as the promising surface showings have not been explored and the faces that assay underground have not been developed. However in view of the general history of the region, the opinion of competent mining men of the district and my own observation, it is extremely doubtful if the expense involved and the risk engendered would justify the proving up of the possible gold and silver ore indications.

There are some Vanadium showings in the slope at No. 1 shaft, a few samples of which were examined at the Bureau of Mines, and showed descloizite, which is a vanadate of zinc and lead. Some 20 samples were cut on these showings and a representative sample cut from these which is being assayed for the per cent of vanadium and lead, in order to determine if there is any commercial showing. This information has not been received as yet.

However, if it should be decided to do additional developing to explore the indications as outlined above, the immediate cost would not be excessive as the mine has only been

closed down for five months and most of the equipment then in use is still intact. It would only be necessary to buy one or two drilling machines and possibly a small compressor and a few blacksmith tools. I would estimate that five thousand dollars would get the mine under way and another twenty thousand dollars would prove up what has been indicated underground and do sufficient development work to prepare the mine for milling, assuming that sufficient ore could be found which, as explained above, appears to be doubtful. This amount should also allow for additional surface exploration of some of the more promising showings.

Signed _____

Gordon W. Bonham

Copy on Aug 31

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